IF WE SHOULD NOT INTERPREN FOR CUBA NOW, WHY EVERY

Suppose Some Christian State of Europe Intervence—Are We to Hold It Off With the Mouroe Dectrine!—Spain Should Be Persuaded or Compelled to Leave Cuba, W. Bourke Cockran said vesterday of the chapter on Cuba in President Cleveland's mes-

'I think the President's message is powerful and lucid in its statements of Cuban affairs. but lame and impotent in the conclusions which te apponness. Read in connection with Mr. Olney's report, it shows clearly that the Administration considers the contest for Spainish supremacy to be as hopoless as it is ruinous. In istakable terms it declares that the authority of the Spanish Government is confined to a few cities, while three-fourths of the island is controlled by the insurgents. The war appears to have degenerated into a species of savagery, in which both sides are attempting the deatruction of all property, while the Spaniards, in addition to laying waste the fields, seem determined to exterminate the native population,

"Confronted with such conditions this Government was free to assume one of two attitudes. It might deny that we had any concern in the domestic affairs of a foreign island, even though it were a neighboring one, and thus give notice to all the world, including the Cubana, that no one had a right to build any hope or exwhich we have hitherto maintained; or, having concluded that Spain was unable to maintain her authority by the exercise of civilized coercive methods—which seems to be the President's conclusion—the Administration might have decided that our duty to the human race and to Christian civilization demanded that we should arrest and forbid the atrocities which the President describes. The President seems to have contemplated the latter course, but to have shrunk from pursuing it. Every one will sym-pathize with his solicitude for Spain's pride and sense of honor, but that feeling should not be indulged at the expense of countless human lives, and the property created by generations

of industry. "The President says there is a limit to our patience, and intimates that conditions might arise under which intervention by this Government would become necessary to the preserve ment would become necessary to the preservation of civilization in Caba, but it is difficult for
the ordinary mind to conceive a more aggravated condition of pillage and violence than
that which exists to-day, according to the message and the report of the Secretary of State.

The President appears to think that Spain
should be permitted some period of massacre,
but he declines to state how long it should be
allowed to last. If he intends ever to prombit
the further prosecution of the Spaaish campaign of murder and arsen he should netify us
of the date when the prohibition shall become
operative. If the present condition of Cuna
does not call on us for intervention, then it is
idle to expect interference by the United State
under any circumstances whatever. To have
openly and frankly declared that this Government would not under any circumstances interidle to expect interference by the United States under any circumstances whatever. To have openly and frankly declared that this Government would not under any circumstances interfere with the Spanish attempt at subjugation by extermination would have had the merit of frankness, even if it word the frankness of brutality, while it would have been far less cruel than to encourage resistance as the one side and more rigorous oppression on the other by vague hints or ambiguous statements of possible intervention under some undefined conditions. The President intimates that if the struggle continues much longer there will be nothling left on the island worth fighting for, and from the general tone of his message we would be justified in assuming that in his judgment until such a condition be reached intervention would not be justifiable under the laws with govern the intercourse of friendly nations.

"It has marky imposes upon the United States." If,humanity imposes upon the United States

"If humanity imposes upon the United States the duty of arresting piliage and murder in Cuba, I hope we will intervene while something remains on the island worth saving. I hope we will not delay action until that country is reduced to total desolation; when the sole purpose of our interference would be to preserve the ruins of civilization that they might serve as monuments to future generations of the use-lessness and wickedness of all attempts to implant or maintain tyrannical government on this hemisphere.

plant or maintain tyrannical government on this hemisphere.

"The objection that the revolutionary movement has not established any Government with which we could treat reveals the lawyer's sensitiveness about forins rather than the statesman's appreciation of substantial condition. If, as the President and Mr. Olney both concede, there is in Cuba a governmental force, whether civil or military, sufficiently strong to defy the power of Spain, it is idle to pretend that a force which is capable of carrying on a war is incapable of concluding a treaty of peace or of administering the ordinary affairs of established government.

ministering the ordinary affairs of established government.

"There is one aspect of the question, however, which the President does not appear to have fully considered. He says that we would not under any circumstances tolerate any interference by any foreign power either to annex Cuba or to secure its independence. This statement suggests a possibility of very grave international complications. If some European State, claiming that the innocent blood shed by Spain on Cuban soil cried to heaven for vengeance so loudly that its echo was heard across the Atlantic, should insist in the name of humanity and civilization that Spain cesse immediately the butcheries and destruction which seem to be ble sole fruit of her authority in Cuba, the President, according to this message, would resent the interference, and would sage, would resent the interference, and would thus invoke the Monree doctrine, not for 'the healing of the nations,' but for the maintenance of an authority which is impotent for all purposes except the perpetration of barbaric excesses inconsistent with the spirit of modern civilization. This would be putting the Monroe doctrine to a use which its author could never have foreseen, and which the good people of the country would regard as a monstrous perver-

country would regard as a monstrous perversion of its original purpose.

"The world may not have acquiesced in the Monroe doctrine, but it has received it with respect, because it has never been advanced except in defence of equity and of justice. But if we should refuse to discharge an obvious obligation to civilization, and if at the same time we should enforce the Monroe doctrine to prevent some other nation from discharging the duty which we ourselves had shirked, that great principle of American policy would be forever discredited in the eyes of the civilized world, and it is doubtful if it would ever again command, the undivided support of public opinion even in the United States.

"The President in his message bemoans the fate of the Armenian Christians and seems to assign as a reason for our non-interference in their behalf that the duty of protecting them is imposed by treaty upon the great nations of Europe. If we must leave to the civilized

sasign as a reason for our non-interference in their behalf that the duty of protecting them is imposed by treaty upon the great nations of Europe. If we must leave to the civilized countries of Europe the protection of the Armenian Christians that is an additional reason why we should assume to ourselves the protection of Cuban Christians. Since we have declared that the condition of Cuba is a matter in which we are deeply concerned, morally and materially, we should at once discharge the duty which our obligations to God and man impose upon us. It seems to me that we should spea negotiations with Spain for the immediate evacuation of the island, and to accure her compliance with our request we should offer her every inducement that can gratify her self-interest, and offer it in the manner least offensive to her pride and most soothing to her feelings. We should be ready, if need be, to bledge our own credit to help the Cubans to raise the moneys necessary to secure their ransom, but we should insist that the barbarities which the President describes cease at once and forever. If we cannot persuate Epsain, then we must compel her to pursue the course which is demanded by civilization, and which in the long run will be most conductive to her own interests. In assuming to defend the elementary rights of our neighbors we should be careful to avoid anything that would expose our motives to suspicion. The United States, risking their own tranquillity and the treasure of their civizens to secure the emancipation of a cruelly oppressed and pittlessly taxed people, would offer a sublime and an unprecedented spectacle to the world. On the other hand, the United States, by attempting to annex Cuba, would place themselves on a moral plane lower than that now occupied by Spain; for Spain is attempting to annex Cuba, would place themselves on a moral plane lower than that now occupied by Spain; for Spain is attempting to annex Cuba, would place themselves on a moral plane lower than that now occupied by Spain; for Spain is

Alleged Fillbusters May So Retried. Judge Benedict in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday directed day the names of John D. Hart, Edward Murphy, John J. O'Brien, Capt, Charles B. Dickman, Col. Emillo Nunez, and Gen. Carlos Ruloff, accused of having been concerned in Cuban fillbustering expeditions, be called. Should the defendants fail to appear their bail will probably be declared forfelted. There is a belief that Gen. Ruloff will Ruloff will not answer to his name, as it is that he is now in Cuba.

Six Little Cuban Refugees.

Six children of a Cuban planter named Veles. who was shot by Spanish soldiers last month. arrived here yesterday on the Ward line steamship Orizaba. Their mother died a few days after her husband was executed. Velles was accused of being a spy. The children, three boys and three girls, the eidest 12 years old and the youngest 2, were taken to the Marti Charity Association's Home, at 216 West Thirty-third

COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE.

panish Newspapers Make Bitter Remark About (Reveland's Cuban Views. MADRID, Dec. 8 .- The message of President Cleveland to Congress, wherein he treats of the Cuban question, has created a bad impression n political circles and depressed the bourse The full text of the Cuban section of the mes-

sage was cabled here.

In Government circles great reserve is maintained, none of the officials being willing to discuss the subject at any length, though some satisfaction is expressed that message does not in any way advocate the absolute independence of Cuba, and does not support the proposal to recognize the insurgents as belligerente

The Opposition papers are greatly irritated by the threat of intervention on the part of the United States unless Spain speedily suppresses the rebellion. They declare that Spain is fully

able to avert such action.
PARIS, Dec. 8. - The Madrid correspondent of the Temps telegraphs that that part of the President's message referring to Cuba has caused widespread comment and much adverse riticism. The despatch adds that everywhere an unfavorable impression has been produced by the pretensions of the United States and its

threatening attitude toward Spain.

The Spanish newspapers publish bitter articles on the subject, in which they attribute the attitude of the United States to self-importance springing from the concessions by Great Britain n the Venezuela matter.

The Paris Temps says the message is worthy of the President's administration, which has always berne the stamp of honesty. The Presilent's attitude will satisfy neither Spain nor the insurgents. Spain would never think of agreeing to an arrangement that would make

the insurgents. Spain would never think of agreeing to an arrangement that would make the United States the sovereign power in Cuba, while, on the other hand, the insurgents will not be satisfied unless the island is made independent or annexed to the United States.

With reference to Venezuela the Temps declares that the settlement of the question on the lines proposed by the United States is a triumph, for President Cleveland, but that it gives an unexpected extension to the Monroe dootrine.

Brain, Dec. 8.—The Colorne Gazette expresses hope that the proposals made by President Cleveland will be approved by the Spanish Government before a change in the United States administration shall take place, and adds that it is possible that the United States and spain will reach an agreement which will pacify Cuba. The paper further says the President's suggestions in no way tend to lessen Spain's honor.

The Vissipente Zeitung says that the message does not justify either fears or expectation as regards the Cuban insurrection. The bolley of President McKinley, the paper adds, will, however, probably be different.

The semi-official Colorne Gazette says that his suggestions in relation to the settlement of the Cuban trouble are entirely correct, and that there is nothing in them incompatible with the honor of Spain.

London, Dec. 8.—The Pall Mall Gazette says the message will not please either the insurgents or the Spanish Government, but that

LONDON, Dec. S.—The Fan Anda tractices, the message will not please either the insur-gents or the Spanish Government, but that there is nothing in the document to displease

there is nothing in the usual amount of "Monroe-iem" in the message, and says it believes that the incoming President will not be thankful to Mr. Cleveland for leaving to him the work of Mr. Cleveland for leaving to him the work of builting Spain.

The Nt. James's Gazette compares the tone of the message with that of the threatening one of last year in regard to a like subject, and savs:

"The conditions in Cuba undoubtedly give the United States the right to call upon Spain to enforce her authority speedily or acknowledge that her inability to suppress anarchy has deprived her of her right to be considered as governing the island."

CUBANS WANT GUARDSMEN.

Junta's Agents Trying to Get New Jersey Militiamen as Officers.

TRENTON, Dec. 8 .- Representatives of the Cuban Junta in New York are negotiating with a number of officers of the New Jersey National Guard with the object of securing their service in the patriot cause on the island. Adjt.-Gen. William S. Stryker said to-day that a revised roster of the officers of the National Guard had been secured recently by the Junta's agents, who had also made special inquiry into agents, who had also made special inquiry into the records of several of the guardsmen. Gen. Stryker declined to give the names of these officers or any further particulars, as he said he regarded the information in his possession as confidential.

regarded the information in his possession as confidential.

It is knewn that one of the men is Dr. Fred F. C. Woodward, who is Captain of the Trenton batallion of the New Jersey Navai Reserve, and who was instrumental in securing the organization of the reserve. Capt. Woodward will not discuss the matter, but it is said that he has had an offer of a commission as Major in the Cuban army and a handsome salary. Capt. Woodward had several years experience in the National Guard as a non-commissioned officer of the Seventh Regiment, and has a local reputation as an organizer and drill master. He has not decided what answer he will make to the offer.

TO HELP FREE THE CURANS. Asbury Park's Board of Trade Urges the Coverament to Act.

ASBURY PARE, N. J., Dec. 8,-Dr. George F. Wilbur at a meeting of the Board of Trade this afternoon offered the following resolution, which was passed by a unanimous vote, accompanied by abundant applause:

We respectfully ask the President and Congress to grant the rights of beligerents to the and to pay \$1,000 fine for passing counterfeit struggling patriots in Cuba, who are at the present time engaged in a glorious conflict for human liberty, to the end that the horrors and inman liberty, to the entitled the horrors and inhuman cruelties to which prisoners of war are
at the present time subjected may be prevented.
"We believe that the condition of the struggling Cuban patriots now is fully as good as
that of our own Revolutionary patriots of 70
when they received not only the moral subport,
but the tangible assistance of sympathetic foreign powers.

but the tanglise assistance of support of the components of the granting of beliggerent rights to that noble band of Cuban patriots struggling in the cause of human freedom."

Dr. Wilbur was appointed to write to Congressman Howell of this district, and ask him to use his influence in behalf of Cuba's freedom.

APPROVES THE MESSAGE. Spain's Consul at Jacksonville Warm to

His Praise of Cleveland.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 8.-Señor Pedro Solis, Consul of Spain, is as well pleased with the President's message as the most enthusiastic Cuban. He would not speak officially, but un-

"It is a masterpiece of diplomacy, one of the best state papers I ever read, and its fair treatment of the Spanish-Caban affair will excite
the admiration of all nations.

"It is very delicately expressed and exceedingly diplomatic, and I look upon President
Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet as
among the greatest men of the world.

"I am sure all Europe will demonstrate its
approval in telegrams of endorsement."

MAJOR OSGOOD DEAD.

The First News Confirmed by Gen. Garcia. Under Whom Osgood Fought.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 8,-The Phi Gamma Delta fraternity of Cornell University, of which Winchester Osgood, Major in the Cuban army, was a member, has received word through the Grand Chapter confirming the news of his death. The Grand Chapter received the news directly from Gen. Garcia, under whose com-mand Osgood was fighting.

Clearance Refused to the Commodore. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 8 .- The filibustering steamer Commodore, which was chartered to carry newspaper correspondents to Cuba, today applied for clearance papers to Truxillo,

British Honduras. Collector Bisbes wired to Washington for instructions. He was ordered to hold the vessel and to forward to the Treas-ury Department affidavits of the master and charterers that they will go to the clearance port direct and not violate neutrality, navigation, or maritime laws. The affidavise have been secured and forwarded, and the Com-modors is now guarded by the revenue cutter

Bourwell. Young Men Bound for the Cuban Army. KANKAREE, Ill., Dec. 8 .- Twenty young men passed through here last night on their way to various parts of the Guion, in an expedition to aid Cuban insurgents. J. B. Hartman, who served five years in the United States army, was in charge. New Orleans, to be joined by sixty others from

Fitz-Hugh Les Starts for His Post. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. Consul-General Lee left Washington last night for New York, whence he will sail for Cuba. Before starting he had a final conference with the President. The date of his departure is not known, but it is understood that he will take the first available steamer.

FOR INDEPENDENCE ONLY.

TALK TO CUBANS OF AUTONOMY IS IDLE, PALMA SAYS.

Is Not Autonomy for Which They Are Spilling Their Blood and Sacrificing Their Possessions Divorced from Spain in Spirit as in Material Interests. Sefior Tomás Estrada Palma, delegate of the republic of Cubs, sent out yesterday this comment on President Cleveland's message:

"I think that the message, generally speaking, is of a character to hurt the pride of Spain. It declares that, with the exception of the seaports and principal towns, Spain has no control over at least two-thirds of the island; that, in spite of the great display by Spain of largely increased military and naval forces, the insurgenta have gained in point of numbers, character, and resources, and are inflexible in their resolve to secure the great objects for which they took up arms. The message acknowledges the grievances which have led to the present revolt of the Cubans against the authority of Spain. It supports the Cubans in their distrust of any promise whatsoever that the Spanish Government can make to them, and pledges the guarantee of the United States as a security for any agreement which Spain may enter upon with Cuba. President Cleveland finally declares, without hesitation, that the patience of the United States, in waiting for Spain to end the contest, has a limit; that the obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be super seded by higher obligations, and that considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to the United States, saved from complete devastation, will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace.

"As to the inference contained in the measage that the Cuban Government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, I shall only mention the fact, to prove the contrary, that immediately after the capture of Guaimaro by Gen. Calixto Garcia, President Cisneros and his Cabinet proceeded to the town, and there issued and enforced various decrees, some of which related to the treatment of prisoners and to further military operations. At the time tien. Gomez, Commander-in-Chief of the army, was only eight miles from Guaimaro, receiving orders from the Government and making ready to compir with them. This fact proves beyond any doubt that the civil Government of the re-public of Cuba commands the respect and obedience of the military authorities, even, as in this case, superseding a victorious General in the very moment of his triumph. "It remains for me to say some words about itonomy. Autonomy would mean that the uban people will make their own laws, appoint I their nublic officers average in the control of the contr

It remains for me to say some words about autonomy. Autonomy would mean that the Cuban people will make their own laws, appoint all their public officers, except the Governor-General, and attend to the local affairs with entire independence, without, of course, interference by the metropolis. What then, would be left to Spain, since between her and Cuba there is no commercial intercourse of any kind? Spain is not and can not be a market for Cuban products, and is moreover unable to provide Cuba with the articles needed by the latter. The natural market for the Cuban products is the United States, from which in exchange Cuba buys with great advantage flour, provisions, machinery, &c. What, then, I repeat, is left to Spain but the big debt incurred by her, without the consent and against the will of the Cuban people? We perfectly understand the autonomy of Canada as a colony of Great Britain. The two countries are closely connected with each other by the most powerful ties—the mutual interest of a reciprocal commerce, which is the only thing likely to create and strengthen friendly relations, good will, and respect among the peoples of the world. "On the other hand, it is die talking to speak of autonomy to the Cuban people. They have framed a constitution for a sovereign mation, they have bravely fought for about two years to maintain their independence, shed their blood in torrents, lost their dearest relatives and friends, and for feited their possessions to that just and noble end. In the mean time, the liatred of the Cubans, which the Spanish Government have entertained, as evinced by the shooting in cold blood of civilization and humanity: by the massacres of defenceless people, including women and children: by the overcrowding with suspects of the prisoners of war, is defiance to the laws of civilization and humanity by the massacree of defenceless people, including women and children; by the overcrowding with suspects of the jails and dungeons, and the deportation of thousands of them to the murderous penal colonies of Africa—all this, a policy of terror, approved by the Queen Regent, a woman, and a lady who professes to be eminently Christian and Cathelic, has deepened to such an extent the political abyes rent between Cuba and Spain that it is absolutely impossible to fill it up with any sort of scheme which does not affirm the absolute independence of the Cuban people. Cuba has decided to get rid forever of the Snanish rule, and her people count neither their enemies nor the many patriots who daily succumb in the struggle. They go on, confident in the justice of their cause, the firmness of their resolution, and the protection of God. They realize, of course, that they are in the very centre of free America, left alone to themselves, without a hand outstretched to shem; but far from being discouraged they feel convinced of their ultimate success."

RELEASE FOR 20 CONVICTS.

Justice Van Syckel's Decision Will Let Them Out of the New Jersey Prison.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. S .- Justice Van Syckel twenty inmates of the New Jersey State prison. It was in the case of John Widener, who was sentenced in 1863 to three years' imprisonment money. After the expiration of his term his fine was remitted and Commissioner Lewis W Scott ordered his discharge. The prison authorities refused to discharge him, contending that under the New Jersey Prison law Widener must serve six hundred days which had been remitted to him for good behavior during a former imprisonment in 1882, when he was sentenced to seven years for breaking and entering in Cape May county, Attorney-General Stockton advised the prison keeper that Widener must serve out the remitted time. Lawyer John Montgomery secured a writ of habeas corpus and contended that the law did not apply to this case, as the first sentence was by a State court and the second by a Federal court. This contention is held to be good by Justice Van Syckel, who says:

"The Federal Congress is without power to add to or diminish the punishment imposed by our State courts for an offence against the State Government. It is the exclusive right of the State to regulate that subject. We must, therefore, look at the State law alone to settle the question submitted in this case. The prisoner cannot be deprived of a right he has under a State law by an adverse act of Congress in respect to a matter over which the State has exclusive jurisdiction."

The opinion concludes: "Unless Congress has the power to add to the punishment which shall fall upon a prisoner sentenced by the State courts for a crime against the State the further detention of the prisoner by the prison keeper is unlawful. Such authority in Congress cannot be conceded. The prisoner, for the offence against the general Government, might under the United States statute have been committed to the Essex county penitentiary. In that case it would not be suggested that remitted time must be served. The right of the prisoner to the clemency of the State cannot depend upon the place of imprisonment selected by the Federal Judge. The petitioner is entitled to his discharge from custody." when he was sentenced to seven years for

Linton Pictures Levied On. Deputy Sheriff Henning has received an at achment for \$15,150 against Adolphus F. and Phoebe R. E. E. Linton of Brighton, England, in favor of John Stewart for money loaned to them in this city on June 8, 1804. The Sheriff levied on a lot of oil paintings in a storage warehouse and some on exhibition at the Catholic Club, the whole collection being valued, it is said, at

Ten Years for a Brooklyn Scuttle Thief. Ex-Convict Thomas Smith, who has been the leader of a gang of scuttle thieves in Brooklyn. and was recently convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the Kings county penitentiary for ten years yesterday by Judge Hurd of the

Ring-

ing noises in the ears, a roaring, buzzing sound, or snapping like a pistol are caused by catarrh. which may be cured by purifying the blood with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take,

NO OFERESTIMATE. An Expert Says the Long Island City Com-mission Ras \$183,786 to Its Credit.

The General Improvement Commission of Long Island City held a meeting resterday to hear a report of an expert accountant who made an examination of the books in the office of City Treasurer Lucien Knapp relating to the affairs of the Commission. The Commission was created under the administration of Mayor Sanford, and passed into the control of (Fleason administration on the first day of last January. Ever since, it is said, City Treasure: Knapp, who was in office one year when Mayor Gleason took hold, has tried to keep the Commission guessing as to the condition of its affairs as shown by his books. The Commission several times endeavored to get at the books, but the City Treasurer declined to allow an inspection. A few days ago Mr. Knapp issued a statement alleging that the Commission had laid itself under obligations to pay ar excess of \$28,000 over and above the amount allowed by law. The Commission was author-ized to spend \$1,500,000. In order to put them in a crippled financial condition, the present Commissioners assert, Mr. Knapp padded out his statement with alleged claims and other charges that no one connected with the Com-

mission had ever heard of.

It was to prove the unreliability of Mr. Knapp's statement that Owen Clarke, a mem-ber of the Commission, made a demand upon Mr. Knapp as a taxpayer to see the books in his office. The City Treasurer could not refuse Mr. Clarke, and the latter, accompanied by Expert Accountant F. J. Sheridan, went over the books The result of the investigation was reported to the Commission at the meeting held yesterday It was prefaced by a written report by the expert that explained, as far as the records would pert that explained, as far as the records would permit, an alleged peculiar transaction in the City Treasurer's office in relation to the transfer of about \$200,000 of the Commission's bonds to Sheehan & O'Hrien, who hold some of the contracts for work under the former of the contracts for work under the former Commissioners. The bonds were given to the contractors by Mr. Knapp a few minutes before midnight on Dec. 31 last. The expert's statement tends to show that the contractors presented warrants calling for something over \$200,000, and that Mr. Knapp save them a check for that amount, although he did not have the money in the fund to meet the check. The check was deposited in the bank and returned as a voucher, the contractors getting the bonds instead of cash. The expert characterizes the transaction as a "wash."

The act creating the Commission provided that the bonds could be issued only by the Commission issuing a requisition on the Board of Aldermen. The report shows that the former Commission issuing a requisition on the Board of Aldermen. The report shows that the former Commission issuing a requisition on the Aldermen for an amount of bonds \$18,000 over the amount they were allowed to expend. The Aldermen authorized the issue, but that is as far as it went. According to the expert's figures the Commission has still to its credit \$183,788,05.

Mayor Gleason was present when the report was presented to the Commission, He said Afterward that he was not surprised to learn that the City Treasurer's book records differed from the statement was wrong," said the ""I know his statement was wrong," said the permit, an alleged peculiar transaction in the

from the statement issued by Mr. Knapp a week ago.

"I know his statement was wrong," said the Mayor. "The presentation of the true state of the Commission's finances will not end the matter. As Mayor of this city, I do not propose to let pass unnoticed such a garbled report as that sent out by the City Treasurer. Now that we have established the fact that the Commission has a very large amount to its credit, we will force Mr. Knapp to recognize its existence and perform his duties as City Treasurer."

CAPT. ZABRISKIE'S MAN WON. A Rot Election in Company C of the Seven ty-first Regiment.

Company C of the Seventy-first Regiment which was organized away back in 1850, elected a first Lieutenant last night at the armory in East Thirty-fourth street, and in keeping with the tradition of the company there was the liveliest sort of a contest. Second Lieut. Ferdinand Heindsman was the candidate favored by Andrew Zabriskie, the Captain of the company, but when the balloting began Eugene M. Francis, a son of Major Augustus T. Francis, was put in the field as a rival candidate. Major Francis presided at the election.

The Major's son used to be First Sergeant of the company, serving under his brother, Capt. Lloyd W. Francis, who resigned when he got married recently, and was succeeded by Capt. Zabriskie. Cabt. Zabriskie handed Sergeant Francis his discharge after the regiment's rewas a surprise to the Sergeant and his friends, but as the First Sergeant is confidential man to the Captain, and the latter has a right to dismiss him if he chooses. Sergeant Francis mad no alternative but to retire. The Captain's reason for his action, so he explained privately, was that Sergeant Francis wasn't diligent enough in discharging the clerical duties of his office.

Things were red hot around the company room while the belieting was in progress, and it was evident that Candidate Francis, who is 24 years old had warm partisans. The belieting closed at 94 o'clock, and Major Francis announced that his son had been defeated by a vote of 32 to 20. was a surprise to the Sergeant and his friends,

vote of 32 to 20.

Some of the company men talked of resigning and going into other companies, but it was believed that the feeling of pique at defeat would pass away when the militiamen who made the fight got home and had a good hight's sleep. "They were always good fighters," said Capt. Zabriskie joccosely, "but they are loyal to the regiment just the same."

THIRD AVENUE ROAD MAY BUILDS Injunction to Stop Its Work on the Kings. bridge Boute Refused.

The motions in the separate applications of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and Thomas H. O'Connor as a taxpayer for injunctions to restrain the Third Avenue Railroad Company from building on the Kingsbridge route pending actions brought to set aside the sale of the franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company have been denied by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court. The Judge says that to warrant an injunction it would have been necessary to show that the defendant company is about to do an act which would tend to render the judgment asked in the actions ineffectual. He says that whatever work of construction is done by the defendant company will be done with notice of the pendency of the actions to set askid the franchise, and at the peril of the defendant company. The sale of the iranchise can be set askid whether the extensions are built or not Besides, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has been guilty of laches in waiting more Besides, the Metropolitan Street Railway Com-pany has been guilty of lactes in waiting mor-than a year after the sale of the franchise to apply for an injunction. The Judge holds that the tax-payer has no standing in court, as he does not allege special damage.

The motion of the North New York Traction Company for an injunction to restrain the People's Traction Company from building roads in pursuance of the franchise obtained by ito Nov. 27 was also argued before Justice Truax, who reserved decision.

ONE OF MRS. FOGG'S MILLIONS It Goes to Nine Institutions, Leaving Out

After five years of litigation to determine whether 1,000 shares of \$1,000 each of the Gutta Percha Rubber Manufacturing Company, which Elizabeth Fogg, widow of William H Fogg, left by will to nine institutions, but by an agreement with one of her executors trans ferred to him to be divided among ten institutions, a judgment has been entered sustaining tions, a judgment has been entered sustaining the provision of the will. This leaves St. John's Guild out of the distribution. The inetinitions to get the proceeds of the stock are: Young Womeo's Christian Association of the city of New York, New York Beet Kitchen Association, Training School or Nurses connected with Bellevue Hospital, trustees of the fund for aged and infirm clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the docess of New York, Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Society for the Employment and Relief of Poor Women, Samaritan Home for Aged of the City of New York, and Winchester Home for Aged Women, Charlestown, Mass.

A Four-Year-Old Girl Run Over and Killed. A heavy coal wagon, driven by a colored man, ran over and killed four-year-old Lizzle Toto, an Italian girl in River street, Newark, yesteran Italian girl in River street. Newars, pester-day morning. She was playing in the street in front of her home, and ran between the wheels. The driver did not see her, but when called upon to stop he saw that he was in danger of violence from the excited italians who awarmed from the houses. Whipping up his horses he drove rapidly away. He failed to give himself up yesterday afternoon, and the police searched for him without success.

Capt. Whitney Resigns from Ours. Capt. Robert E. Whitney of Company D. Paraty-third Regiment, in Brooklyn, has forwarded his resignation to Brig. Gen. James

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Dainty Corner Chairs, 85.00.

THREE BROADWAY STORES: At Prince. At Warren. At Thirty-second.

Our Boys' Clothing at bargain - counter prices is a sign of the

times. "Cheap, something cheap," is the cry; clothes much cheaper than the prices, the usual response.

With our standard of material and work. we cannot make to sell at these figuresno one could.

But we meet the demand; we mark down.

Double Breasted Blouse Suits, Saller Suits, Norfolk Suits, \$4-were \$8. lilus Frieze Reefers, \$5.50-were \$7 and \$8. Sizes 6 to 16. Melton Overcoats, \$5-were \$8. Sixe

Brown and Blue Worsted Reefers \$6.50-were \$8. Sizes 3 to 8.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

FATHER CONATT'S APPOINTMENT. Cardinal Gibbons Receives the Forms

Letter from the Pope. BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8.-Cardinal Gibbons has received the official letter from the Pope, informing him of the appointment of the Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., of Worcester, Mass., as Rector of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., to succeed the Right Rev. Bishon Keane. Father Consty arrived here this mornng and is now the Cardinal's guest at the Archiepiscopal residence. It has not been decided just when Father Conaty will assume his position, but the day will be arranged at a conference to be held at the Cardinal's residence o-morrow. The letter from the Pope to Cardinal Gibbons was:

To Our Beloved Son, James Cardinal Gibbons, Arch-

bishop of Baltimore, Leo P. P. XIII.: BELOVED SON: Health and apostolic benediction. It is with pleasure that we have re-ceived the letter which you sent us from the meeting held in Washington to designate another President of the university, evincing as it does your eager desire to provide for the welfare of the great seat of learning. Yielding to your request, we have considered the names of three candidates whom we have proposed as worthy to discharge the office of rector. Of these we have deemed fit to choose, and by our anthority we hereby approve the first on the list, namely, Thomas J. Conaty, heretofore parish priest in Worcester, and President of the summer school. Both the learning and the real of mer school. Both the learning and the real of the advancement of religion which characterize this distinguished man whom you by your joint auffrages recommend, inspire us with the well-grounded hope that his efforts will not be with-out abundant fruits in watching over the inter-ests of the university as well as in enhancing its

istre.
"How dear to our heart is this matter cannot ut be well known to you, for you are aware ow untiring was our solicitude in founding his institution that we might deservedly eckon it among those works which, in the invest of religion and science, we have out of ur loving affection undertaken for the furtherness of the glory of your courter, and which we our loving affection undertaken for the furthertice of the glory of your country, and which we
ave, with God's beip, been able to bring to a
suppressure. Meanwhile, as an earnest of
leavenly grace and as an evidence of our spirit
rood will we most lovingly in the lord impart
o you, our beloved son, to the new President of
he University, and to all its faculty, the aposone benediction. ic benediction.
Given at Home, at St. Peter's, on the 23d day
November, 1896, the nineteenth year of our

"LEO P. P. XIII." "Leo P. P. XIII."

With the Pope's letter Cardinal Gibbons received from Cardinal Rampolia a letter giving expression to sentiments of great esteem and affection which his Holiness entertains for Bishop Keane, and severely condemning as misjepresentations and calumnies the rumors spread by evil-minded persons that the former receiv had incurred the displeasure of the Holy See and that some of the professors of the University were to be removed. The same letter also expresses the desire of the Holy Father that Bishop Keane should come to Rome, where he would be received and treated with honor. Cardinal Rampolia's letter was written before it was known that Bishop Keane had decided to go to Home.

GET THE FANNY MILLS ESTATE. Property of a Notorious Woman Goes to

Relatives Instead of the State. NEW OBLEANS, La., Dec. 8,-Judge King of the District Court rendered a decision this morning in the case of the estate of Fanny Sweet Mills, the well-known courtesan, deciding that Charles Clent Brown of California and Mrs. Mary McVey of West Virginia were her brother and sister, and entitled to all the property. The State of Louisiana had laid claim to it on the ground that Fanny Sweet had left no beire.

Mrs. Fannie Sweet Mills, who died here several months ago, was for years the most notorious woman in New Orleans, and had been mixed up with a number of police cases, and one at least of murder. She came to New Or-leans nearly half a century ago, no one knew whence. In her old age she married W. R. Mills, who had been in his day a leading lawyer and had won the famous Myra Clark Gaines case. Mrs. Mills left a large fortune, of which over \$100,000 was in bonds. She left no will, C. C. Brown and Mrs. McVey appeared and claimed the property, asserting that Mrs. Mills was their sister, Rachel Brown, who had fled from Sacramento, Cal., over forty years ago, on account of being charged with murder, and who figured afterward as Fanny Sweet, Fanny Seymour, and had other names. The court has been hearing testimony on the subject for a long time. one at least of murder. She came to New Or-

VICTORY ON THE BATTLE SHIP. The Statue Is Placed on the Forward Tue ret of the Massachusetts.

The bronze statue of Victory, the gift of the State of Massachusetts to the battle ship bearing her name, has been placed on the forward turret of the vessel, which now lies at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is veiled with an American flag and will not be exposed to view until the formal presentation ceremonies take place. Whether the unveiling will occur at the yard or await the arrival of the vessel in Boston harbor has not been determined. Naval Constructor Bowles has notined the Governor of Marsachusetts that the statue is now ready to be unveiled.

Gov. Bradley Improved.

CINCINNATI, Dec. S.—Gov. Bradley of Kentucky, who is here undergoing treatment for his throat, was so far improved yesterday that he was able to appear on the street.

PIANOS

World Renowned. in New Artistic Styles, Also fine ussertment of slightly used ENABE Grands and Uprights fully war-ranted, at a liberal reduction from original price. A rare opportunity to secure Plane

f Standard Maker at special price. 148 Fifth Avenue, CORNER SOTH STREET.

MORE COMFORT FOR MACEO A LARGE SUPPLY OF AMMUNITION BAFELY REACHES HIM.

Weyler Appears to Be Keeping Well Out of His Way-Gomes Has Passed the Eastern Trocha, and the Spanish Trem-ble-Havings in Their Newspapers, HAVANA, Dec. 5.-Despite all the Spanish official news of the desperate situation of Maceo and his forces in the province of Pinar del Rio, an account has been published in the Diario de la Marina from an eyewitness, in which it appears that the Cuban leader received and safely stored in his strongholds a large supply of arms and ammunition, which was proba-bly landed on the north coast of the province. The Digrio relates the hardships of a young man captured by Macco in Baja and obliged by the insurgents to carry on his back a load of cartridges. The Diario's article is full of Span-

ish insults directed against the patriots, and was for that reason authorized for publication by the press censor at Havana. The fact appears in the article, however, that without counting the numerous horses and mules which were leaded with cartridges Maceo had 300 men. each one carrying sixty-five pounds of ammu-It is known also that Maceo's supply of dynamite is very large, and that it is absolutely false

that he has been dislodged from his etrong posttions in the Sierra de Organos. Looking carefells at a map of the province of Pinar del Rio it can be easily seen that Weyler does not deviate from the old railroad line until Faco-Taco is reached, while Maceo is not there but more to At the same time the lealonsy and ill feeling

setween Gen. Weyler and the Generals who serve under his orders are more evident than ever. As confirmation of the fact that no friendly sentiment exists between Weyler and Arolas-the General in command of the trocha from Mariel to Majana-it may be said that they found it necessary the other day to meet for mutual explanations concerning the bitter things each had said of the other. This occurred at Artemisa, while Weyler and Arolas were taking their breakfast. Weyler appeared to apologize, and his last words, heard by many persons, and wired without comment to Lo

" Relieve me that I distinguish and appreciate you just as far as you deserve." In the province of Havana the bands of Delgado, Vergel, Castilio, Valencia, and Arango, all operating under orders of Gen. José Marie Aguirre, are constantly attacking the Spanish columns, and not a day passes without two or hree engagements, some of considerable imthree engagements, some of considerab portance. It is known now that the ence portance. It is known now that the encounter at Esperanza between the Spanish column of Figueroa and the insurgent forces of Deigado and Castillo was more serious than at first re-ported. The Spanish lost one Captain, two Lieutenants and thirty soldiers, and were com-pelled to retire in haste.

Lieutenants, and thirty soldiers, and were compelled to retire in haste.

In Barrera also, province of Matanzas, a Spanish column under Col. Fondereils was completely routed and entered the town in great
disorder.

There is no doubt now that Gomez has passed
the Jucare-Moron trocha, although it is still denied by the Spanish authorities. Some forts of
the trocha were blown up with synamite by the
Cuban Commander-in-Chief. The trains out of
Matanzas and Cardenas do not run any more on
account of the swarms of insurrents they find in

Cuban Commander-in-Chief. The trains out of Matanzas and Cardenas do not run any more on account of the swarms of insurgents they find in their way, which are supposed to be the vanguard of Gomer.

It is generally believed that Gomer is on the beundary of the province of Matanzas, but his advance is slow because he often halts to attack the sugar estates of those who, disobeying his orders and believing in the specify pacification of the island premised by Weyler, are making preparations to grind. Gen. Counce does not trust in the sheerity of Weyler's decree forbidding sugar rating. In the opinion of the Cuban leader the Spanish Captain-General is only trying to deceive the Cubans in the hope that they will abandon all attempts to enforce their own laws against sugar grinding. Gomez is inflexible in his dealings with sugar panters who are trying to disobey him. His alwance is announced from a long distance by the reflection in the skies of the flames from burning plantations, which terrorize the inhabitants of all the towns under the Spanish dominion.

There is no hope that either the Spaniards or Cubans will accept any settlement of the war save as a result of the total defeat of one of them, and, as has been said in earlier letters to This Stra, there is no prospect of a termination of the struggle before all the woods.

letters to THE SIN, there is no prospect of a term mination of the struggie before all this wealth of the island had disappeared and Cuba looks more like a desert than a civilized country. The destruction wrought by the Cubans is principally confined to the sugar cane plantations, but that of the Spaniards is awful. The Spaniards sack and burn and destroy everything they find, from a house to a hul. As the passing of Gomer's forces is marked by flames, that of the Spaniards is marked by flames, that of the Spaniards is marked by flames, that of the Spaniards is marked by rivers of blood. No human being escapes their fury. Not even the harmlers anilmais are spared. The famous march of murder and extermination made in the last war of 1808 by the Spanish Processal is laimased in the province of Puerte Principe, and which drew the attention of the Administration of Gen. Grant so far that Secretary of State Hamilton Fish sent a note of protest to Spain, in the had previous now in all parts of the island. It is to be remembered that Weyler was the right hand of Balmaseda in that butchery, and that there he began as a Colonic his dark military career.

Externination of the Span-

that there he began as a Colonei his dark military career.

Extermination is the only aim of the Spaniards, and the Diario de la Marind, commending a fierce article in El Imperial of Madrid, says:

"Force of arms is the only argument, the only way to solve the Cuban problem. The time has passed for reasoning. It is the moment to use the reasons of iron and steel. The pen must retire, but the sword shall do her deadly work. Only arms shall speak. No concessions, no weakness before the rascally enemies of Spain. Disperse the insurgents, drive them out of their dens in the province of Pinar del Rio. It is necessary to punish them, and this punishment is awaited with feverian anxiety by the whole Spanish ustion, for which nothing is now so important as the war in Cuba."

La Union Constitutional uses terms which even more graphically represent the Spanish mind and system of warfare and Government. It says:

It says:
"The only way to treat the insurgenta is to exterminate them and exterminate every person and everything which directly or indirectly can help them. All the world shall know that when the last Spaniard is compelled to leave the island nothing will remain of Cuba but "We do not accept foreign interference. We

"We do not accept foreign interference. We do not want any one in the world to believe that we are not able single hauded to clear the island of rebels." After the total extermination of every one who dares to look in an unfriendly way upon our flag, we will rule Cubs with such an iron hand that for centuries to come there will not be the slightest stiemnt to overthrow our sacred rights in the island."

ENGLISH'S JEALOUS RAGE. A Brooklyn Man Tries to Kill His Wife and Then Attempts Suicide. Thomas English, aged 24 years, and his

twenty-year-old wife, Katie English, are both at the Brooklyn Hospital, the victims of the husband's jealous rage. The couple were married two years ago, and have a one-year-old baby boy. English has been jealous of his wife for some time, and when she got back to their home at 222 Myrtle avenue at 20 clock yester-day morning, under the escort of one of her supposed admirers, he sharply unbraided her. The wrangle between the couple continued for over an bour and did not chose until the husband drew a razor from behind his back and attacked his wife, sloshing her over the face and hands. He then turned the razor on himself, cutting his throat and almost severing the jugular vein. He had simost bedot do death before the ambulance surgeon arrived, and the doctors at the hospital think he may not recover. Mrs. English's injuries are not serious, but she will be disfigured for life. for some time, and when she got back to their

Emma A. Reed, doing business as the Reed

Glass Company at 456 West Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to John J. Vause, giving preferences for \$3,000. The sheriff received yesterday an execution

The Sheriff received yesterday an execution against James G. Wilkins, wholesale dealer in Jeweiry at 44 Broadway, from Herman Joseph for \$2.507 for money loaned by Larayette Lillenstein. Mr. Wikins's habilities are reported to be about \$50.000.

The puty Sheriff Butler has taken 175 closks on a writ of replevin against Edward Grabenstein, manufacturer of closks at 158 Wooster street, in favor of Philip Horowitz.

Heavy Ball for Druggist Cooncy Druggist John B. Cooney of East Fifth and

Vanderbilt streets was before Police Justice Steers yesterday in the Grant Street Court in Steers yesterday in the Grant Street Court in Brooklyn charged with having sold the fatal dose of carboic sold to Annie Decker, the twelve-year-old suicids of 19 treeuwood ave-nue. He was held in \$5.000 bail needing the result of Coroner Coombs's investigation. scott Jackson to Be Hanged.

FHANKFORT, Ky., Dec. S .- The Court of Appeals this morning affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Scott Jackson, charged with the murder of Pearl Bryan. Jackson will be hanged. Gov. Bradey will set the date.



Why Our Boys' Clothing

While we take the greatest care that all our Boys' Clothing, made from cloth, suitable for Boys, by Boys' Tailors, should be of satisfactory quality, we are equally particular that every individual suit should look well on the wearer. Our salesmen are specially in-

structed to see that every garmens fits: and as we always carry the largest assortment of sizes, this is usually possible without alteration; but where changes are necessary, we have competent tailors to make them without extra charge.

No reason, therefore, why your boy should not be as accurately fitted, as it he were measured for the purpose, and the suit made to order. Fit costs nothing extra here.

Sallor Suits, silk emproidered, \$ 4-35. Jacket Suits, \$5.0) to \$8.00. Long Pauts Suits, \$10.00 to \$14.00. Chinchilla Reefers, \$5.0) to \$5.00. Overcoats, \$ 7.50 to \$ 18.00, as to size and quality. 60-62West 23d St. 1

************* LENITY FOR BIG COMPANIES?

Pressing Fairchild Hard in the Steam Vensel Inspection Inquiry.

At vesterday's session of the Court of Inquiry which is investigating the management of the local Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels the Government introduced evidence with the intent of thowing lenity on the part of Capt. Fairchild in his dealings with the large steamship and ferry companies.

Capt Henry A. Bourne, President of the

Old Dominion Steamship Company, testified that so far as his examination of the Dominon company's vessels was concerned, he had never seen any disposition on the part of Capt. Fairchild to "let up" in his enforcement of any requirements of law, but he could not recall any instance when the Captain rendered an cotnion against any of the Dominion company's versels which had been involved in collisions with other vessels. Capt. Elias B. Baldwin, a pilot, and superin-

Capt. Fluss B. Baidwin, a pilot, and superintendent of boats in the employ of the Union Ferry Company, said that he had always found Fairchild very particular regarding inspections He had sometimes decided for the ferry company in cases of collisions, but more often against the company.

Guy S. Brantingham, chief engineer of the West Shore, Ferry, who, it is charged, exertised undue influence over Capt. Fairchild, related the circumstances of the inspection by Assistant Inspector George Hand of the West Shore ferryboat Midlands. He denied that he had been insulting to Hand, or had hindered him in the discharge of his duty. He denied that he had said that he had "called_down Capt." Fairchild and Mr. Barrett, and would call down Hand, too, as he had Chauncey M. Depow behind him." He had never offered to procure railroad passes for Hand and friends, Witness Indignantly denied that he had asked to have certain safety valves condemned in; order that he might make profit by ordering new ones. As to the charge that Capt. Fairchild had received a pass from the company to go to West Point, Brantingnam said that he presumed Fairchild did get the pass, it was customary for the inspectors to ask and receive passes for themselves or children or friends. tendent of boats in the employ of the Union

petition says: "A great public library sustained by the people for the free use of the people should be entirely non-partisan and unsectarian in Ita make a judicious selection of men best to administer the affairs of such a great fitted to administer the affairs of such a great institution without regard to political or relief us bias, and that through your wise selection of an efficient Board of Directors there will be established in Brooklyn a public library as one of our great educational institutions."

The Mayor promised to approve the resolution and do all in his power for the establishment of the library. The resolution was signed shortly after the ladies had withdrawn.

SCHRINER BROUGHT BACK.

Went to Virginia from Brooklyn After an

Detective Sergeant Roche got back to Brooklyn yesterday with Samuel V. B. Schriner, the alleged check swindler, who was arrested last week at Suffolk, Va. The prisoper is alleged to have figured in several crooked check transactions, but the only charge pending against him

Hotel out of a \$60 board bill by means of a worthless check.
On quitting Brooklyn, four months ago, Schriner went to Suffolk, Va. and became active in a Methodist Sunday school and sang in the choir. His wife, who is a stepdaughter of the late itr. Pani kreizschman, began d vorce proceedings against him nearly a year ago, but she called on him yesterday, soon after his arrival in Brooklyn, and, after expressing her love for him, promised to stick to him through his trouble. Police Justice Walsh has held him for examination. New Sergeants to Be Made To-Day.

It is expected that the Police Commissioners will appoint a number of new Sergeants to-day. There are at present twelve vacancies.

There are at present tweive vacancies.

Chief Conlin detailed these patrolinen as full roundsmen vesterday: William Shanahan of Church street station, David Giliespie of West Twentieth street, and Charles G. Pauling of Macdongal street. Roundsman Shanahan was sent to the Macdongal street: station, and the other two were left in the precincts they are now in.



STHE NEW ROCHESTER. STANDARD OF THE WORLD. B,000 VARIETIES LAMPS AND HEATERS.

No risk in lighting. The lamp shown, solid cast metal gold firsh, sectre in red, Nile or pick, with usualfully decorated globe, i inches deporated globe, is inches in diameter; height to top of chimney, us inches,

Delivered free in Greater New York, THE ROCHESTER NEW ROSHES TE LAMP CO.,

42 Park Place NEW YORK